

VIRGINIA PRESCRIPTION BLANK REQUIREMENTS

Written Prescriptions:

- Written prescriptions shall be legibly written with ink or individually typed or printed. Prescriptions for Schedule VI drugs may be preprinted with the drug name, directions for use, quantity. Preprinted prescriptions may contain a list of drugs with a checkbox beside the drug name to be selected by the prescriber, but only one drug may be selected for each prescription.
- Written prescriptions shall include the patient's first and last name. Patient address may be entered on the prescription either by the prescriber or agent, or recorded by the pharmacist on the prescription or in an electronic prescription dispensing record system.
- The prescription shall contain the prescriber's name, address, and telephone number, and DEA number if for a Schedule II-V prescriptions. Interns and residents in a residency program may use the hospital DEA number and an assigned suffix.
- Prescriber information shall be either preprinted on the blank, electronically printed, typed, stamped, or printed by hand in a legible manner.
- There is no longer a specific format required for written prescriptions. A pharmacist may substitute an orange-book rated generic product for a brand name drug unless the prescriber prohibits substitution by indicating "brand medically necessary." Until July 1, 2006, prescribers may continue to use the old two-check-box format blanks and prohibit substitution by checking the "Dispense as Written" box. Until July 1, 2006, failure to check either box, or checking the Virginia Voluntary Formulary box allows the pharmacist to substitute any orange-book rated generic. After July 1, 2006, the DAW box checked will not prevent substitution.
- A prescription blank may only contain one prescription. There are a few limited exceptions to this law such as multiple blanks for the Department of Corrections and chart orders for hospital, nursing home, home infusion, and hospice patients.
- Written prescriptions may be prepared by an agent for the prescriber's signature, but shall be hand-signed by the prescriber.
- Written prescriptions shall be dated with the date the prescription is written.
- Schedule II prescriptions shall be written and may not be refilled. If a prescriber wants to write several prescriptions on the same date for the same drug, the prescriptions shall be dated with the date the prescription was written, and the duplicate prescriptions shall include instructions such as "not to be filled until [e.g. next month's date]".

Oral Prescriptions:

- Oral prescriptions shall contain all the same information as written prescriptions except for the prescriber's signature, and shall be reduced to writing by the pharmacist receiving the prescription.

- The prescriber or his authorized agent may transmit the prescription. If transmitted by an authorized agent, the pharmacist shall record the full name of the agent. An authorized agent may only be an employee of the prescriber under his immediate and personal supervision, or if not an employee may only be someone who holds a license to administer drugs, such as a nurse, physician assistant, or another pharmacist.

Faxed Prescriptions:

- A faxed prescription is one that starts out as a written prescription, therefore has to meet all requirements for a written prescription, including a manual signature, is placed onto a fax machine in the physician's office and sent via phone to a pharmacy's fax machine where a facsimile image is printed for the pharmacy records.
- Schedule III-VI prescriptions may be faxed to a pharmacy.
- Schedule II prescriptions (or chart orders) may **only** be faxed to a pharmacy for long term care facility patients, home infusion patients, and hospice patients.
- Pharmacies may not begin the dispensing process when a prescription is faxed directly from the patient, even if the patient brings in the hard copy when they come to pick up the medication. Prescriptions may only be faxed from the prescriber's practice location

Electronically transmitted prescriptions:

- An electronically transmitted prescription is one that is generated from the prescriber's office electronically, sent out as an electronic transmission, is normally routed through a switch to the appropriate pharmacy, and is received by the pharmacy in the form of an electronic transmission or is converted by the switch to a fax, and is printed out on the pharmacy's fax machine. An electronically transmitted prescription does not have a manual signature, but would contain an electronic or digital signature of the prescriber.
- Schedule VI prescriptions may now be transmitted electronically.
- DEA has not promulgated regulations that authorize the transmission of Schedule II-V prescriptions electronically. For Schedule III-V prescriptions, DEA considers an electronic transmission an oral prescription and the pharmacist must verify the validity by phone contact.